THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1794. [N° 1656.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

The Correspondence

Between

CITIZEN GENET,

Minister of the French Republic, to the United States of N. America,

AND THE

Officers of the Federal Government:

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

THE INSTRUCTIONS

From the Constituted Authorities of France, to the said Minister.

ALL FROM AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS.

Philadelphia, 20th December 1793. Second Year of the French Republic, One and indivisible. Citizen Genet, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the United States, to Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State.

SIR,

THE politics of regenerated France, having candor, frankness, and publicity, for their only basis, the mysterious secrecy of courts being entirely rejected from her councils, and the only art of her pubic agents being that of using none, I have informed you that I would publish my Correspondence with the Federal Government, and likewise the instructions that have been given to me by the Executive Council of the French Republic. The sheets which contain my correspondence are not yet printed off, but those which contain the translation of my instructions being finished, I hasten to enclose to you copies of them. I beg that they may be distributed among the members of Congress, and that you will request the President of the United States to lay them officially before both houses of that legislative body.—This first part of the collection, which I announce to you, and which I shall transmit to you in due succession, will enable the representatives of the American people to determine whether my political conduct since I have resided in the United States has been conformable to the intentions of the French people. This step is a duty which I conceive I owe to my country, and thus leaving it to your sage Legislators to take such measures respecting the points that are in negociation between us, as the interest of the United States shall appear to require, nothing will remain for me to do, but to prosecute in your courts of judicature the authors and abettors of the odious and vile machinations that have been plotted against me, by means of a series of impostures which for a while have fascinated the minds of the public, and misled even your first Magistrate, with a view to shake at least, if not to break off entirely, the alliance between two nations, which every consideration calls upon to unite, and rivet still faster the bonds which tie them to each other, at a period when the most imminent danger equally threatens them both.

Accept my respects,

GENET.

INSTRUCTIONS to CITIZEN GENET, Minister Plenipotentiary from the French Republic to the United States—from the Executive Council and Minister of Marine.

Memorial to serve as Instructions to Citizen Genet, adjutant general and colonel, going to America in quality of Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the Congress of the United States.

THE patriotism which Citizen *Genet* has shewn in the different employments entrusted to him, and his known attachment for the cause of liberty and equality, have determined the executive council to nominate him Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, to the Congress of the United States of North-America.—This proof of confidence is the more flattering for Citizen *Genet*, as the French nation set a high value upon the ties which unite them to the American people; ties which the national assembly has, on the 2d June, 1793, shewn the desire to draw still closer, and the legislature has, moreover, expressly ordered the executive power to negociate with the United States a new treaty of commerce, which may encrease between the two nations those connexions mutually advantageous both to the one and the other of them. Struck with the grandeur and importance of this negociation, the Executive Council prescribe to Citizen *Genet*, to exert himself to strengthen the Americans, in the principles which led them to unite themselves to France; to make them perceive, that they have no ally, more natural or more disposed to treat them as brethren; that these sentiments are engraven in the hearts of all Frenchmen, enlightened upon the true interests of their own country; and if the two nations have not yet reaped the advantage, it has been the fault of the government we have just overthrown; it is through the treason of the cabinet of Versailles. This truth is this day revealed. The Executive Council has called for the instructions given to Citizen *Genet*'s predecessors in America, and has seen in them, with indignation, that at the very time the good people of America expressed their gratitude to us in the most feeling manner, and gave us every proof of their friendship——

Vergennes and *Montmorin* thought, that it was right for France to hinder the United States from taking that political stability of which they were capable; be sure, they would soon acquire a strength, which, it was probable, they would be eager to abuse. They in consequence, directed both the one and the other of these Ministers of *Louis* XVI. to the Congress, to preserve the most passive conduct, and to speak only of the Prince's personal wishes for the prosperity of the United States. The same machiavelian principle influenced the operations of the war for independence; the same duplicity reigned over the negociations for peace. The deputies from Congress expressed the desire that the cabinet of Versailles would assist in the conquest of the two Floridas, of Canada, and of Nova-Scotia; but *Louis* and his Ministers constantly refused, looking upon the possession of these countries by Spain and England, as a useful principle of uneasiness and vigilance for the Americans after the peace. This useless jealousy turned into contempt; the people for whom they pretended to have taken up arms became an object of disdain; for the court neglected to correspond with them, and by that criminal conduct they gave the power, whose influence in America we ought to have extinguished, arms to combat and to destroy our own.

It is thus the ministers, under the old system, blindly laboured with all their exertions to stifle liberty, after having been compelled by the general voice of the nation to assist its birth in the new world; 'tis thus they cooled the zeal; 'tis thus they loosened the bands of the two people; 'tis thus that by their infamous policy they disgusted the Americans with the French alliance, and strengthened, themselves, that of the English. The republicans who have displaced these vile supporters of despotism are eager to mark out for Citizen *Genet* a path diametrically opposite to the crooked windings by which his predecessors were entangled. The executive council, faithful to its duties and obedient to the will of the French people, authorize Citizen *Genet* to declare with freedom and sincerity, to the Ministers of Congress, that those of the French Republic, throwing far from them every thing appertaining to the old embassy, the revenue system, the cautious policy, and all those impediments to the riches and prosperity of the nations, have highly approved the overtures made to Citizen *Ternant*, as well by General *Washington* as by *Mr. Jefferson*, upon the means of renewing and consolidating our commercial ties, in placing them on the principles of truth itself; that the executive council are disposed to set on foot a negociation upon those foundations, and that they do not know but that such a treaty admits a latitude still more extensive in becoming a national agreement, in which two *great* people shall suspend their commercial and political interests, and establish a mutual understanding, to befriend the empire of liberty, wherever it can be embraced, to guarantee the sovereignty of the people, and punish those powers who still keep up an exclusive colonial and commercial system, by declaring that their vessels shall not be received in the ports of the contracting parties. Such a pact which the people of France will support with all the energy which distinguishes them, and of which they have already given so many proofs, will quickly contribute to the general emancipation of the new world. However vast this project may be, it will not be difficult to execute if the Americans determine on it, and it is to convince them of its practicability that Citizen *Genet* must direct all his attention: For besides the advantages which humanity in general will draw from the success of such a negociation, we have at this moment a particular interest in taking steps to act efficaciously against England and Spain, if, as every thing announces, these powers attack us from hatred to our principles; if the English ministers instead of sharing in the glory of France, instead of considering that our liberty, as well as that of those people whose chains we have broken, for ever establishes that of their own country, suffer themselves to be influenced by our enemies, and by those to the liberty of mankind, and embark with every tyrant against that cause which we are defending. The military preparations making in Great-Britain become every day more serious and have an intimate connection with those of Spain. The free ship which it gets between the ministers of the last powers and those of St. James' proves it; and in this situation of affairs we ought to excite, by all political means, the zeal of the Americans, who are as much interested as we are, in defeating the destructive projects of *George* the 3d, in which they are probably an object. Their own safety will depend on ours, and if we fall they will sooner or later fall under the iron rod of Great Britain.

The Executive Council has room to believe that these reasons, in addition to the great commercial advantages which we are disposed to concede to the United States, will determine their government to adhere to all that Citizen *Genet* shall propose to them on our part. As it is possible, however, that the false representations which have been made to Congress, of the situation of our internal affairs, of the state of our maritime force, of our finances, and especially of the storms with which we are threatened, may make her ministers, in the negociations which Citizen *Genet* is entrusted to open, adopt a timid and wavering conduct, the executive council charges him, in expectation that the American government will finally determine to make a common cause with us, to take such steps as will appear to him as exigences may require, to serve the cause of liberty and the freedom of the people. Citizen *Genet* will lend the assistance of his good offices to all the French citizens who shall have recourse to him, and whose conduct shall be unexceptionable. But the executive council understands that this protection shall in no case contravene the laws of the country, and shall not extend to people of doubtful character, banished from their country, or to citizens whose conduct shall be reprehensible. Citizen *Genet* will avoid as much as he can those ridiculous disputes about etiquette, which so much occupied the old diplomacy. The representatives of other powers are not however to be suffered to attempt to deprive France, become free, of that precedence it enjoyed under its ancient form. The Executive Council informs Citizen *Genet*, for his regulation of the conduct which they wish to be followed by the ministers of the French Republic, if disputes should arise, respecting the ceremony and the precedence between them and the representatives of other powers.

The intention of the Council is, that the ministers of the nation should declare without reserve, that the French people see, in all other people, their brethren and their equals, and that they desire to remove every idea of superiority or precedence; but that, if any state, mistaking the generosity of these principles, pretends to any particular distinction, and endeavours to obtain it, by any steps, direct or indirect, the ministers of the French people shall then insist on all the prerogatives the French power has at any time enjoyed; the nation determining that, in that case, its ministers should defend those rights, being certain that the nation will make them respected.

As to the ceremonies of his first audience, the delivery of his credentials, and his communications with the Federal government, Citizen *Genet* will conform himself to those rules, which the Congress shall have established for all the diplomatic corps, in this respect; exceptions only offend; general rules wound no one.

Such are the political objects, trusted to the zeal of Citizen *Genet*; the executive council will give him particular instructions upon the consular affairs with which he will be charged, upon the negociations relative to the liquidation of the debt of the United States, upon the supplies for the colonies, upon those which the marine and war-departments call for, and upon the negociations which Citizen *Ternant* was charged to set on foot with the United States, to induce them to furnish corn, flour, and salt provisions, on account of their debt.

With the minister for foreign affairs Citizen *Genet* will correspond upon these different objects, and it is from him that he will receive the nation's orders. His communications with the other ministers will only extend to the details of administration, relative to their respective departments, and he will be careful to give distinct information to the minister for foreign affairs, to the end that he may have always before his eyes the whole of the operations of the French agents with foreign powers.

Read and agreed upon, in Executive Council, at Paris, January 4th, 1793. Second year of the French Republic.

(*Signed*) MONGE, President,
LE BRUN, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Extract from a supplement to the instructions given to Citizen Genet, *Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the United States of America.*

THE Executive Council wish that a new treaty, founded upon a basis more liberal and more fraternal than that of 1778, may be concluded as soon as possible. As, however, they cannot conceal that, in the actual state of Europe, a negociation of this kind may be subject to many impediments, whether brought about by secret manœuvres of the English minister and his partizans at Philadelphia, by the timidity of certain members of the federal government, who notwithstanding their known patriotism, have always shewn the strongest aversion to every measure which might be unpleasing to England, they think it right, for the present, that Citizen *Genet* should draw every advantage which the provisions of the subsisting treaty secure to the Republic, until a new compact has more clearly and fully defined and enlarged them.

In this view, which existing circumstances render particularly important, Citizen *Genet* is expressly enjoined to make himself thoroughly master of the sense of the treaty of 1778, and to be watchful in the execution of the articles which are favorable to the commerce and navigation of the French republic, and he will endeavour to satisfy the Americans, that the engagements which may appear burthensome to them are the just price of that independence which the French nation contributed to acquire for them.

In the probable case of a maritime war, Citizen *Genet* will employ all the means in his power to procure a religious observance of the 17th, 21st, and 22d articles of the treaty of commerce, by which the contracting parties engage freely to admit the prizes made by either of the parties from its enemies, and have renounced the right of permitting their citizens to serve under the flag of a foreigner against the vessels of their respective nations, or even to admit into their ports the prizes of foreigners, or permit the arming or supplying *foreign* privateers.

These articles are the more important in the new situation, as the great distance of the English privateers from their ports, and the difficulty of supplying them, will render their cruizers the more expensive, and the return and sale of their prizes the more precarious; while our vessels, availing themselves of their right, will have at their disposal all the ports of the United States and the provisions with which they abound. It would be moreover to be feared that the fitting out in American ports English armaments, or such as were pretended to be so, would induce a number of individuals of the northern states, remarkable for their boldness and activity, to accept of English commissions and distress or injure our commerce. Without doubt neither the Congress or the Executive power of the United States would approve a conduct so little conformable to the ties of friendship and good understanding which subsist betwee

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Read and agreed upon, in Executive Council, at Paris, January 4th, 1793. Second year of the French Republic.

(*Signed*) MONGE, President,
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In the probable case of a maritime war, Citizen *Genet* will employ all the means in his power to procure a religious observance of the 17th, 21st, and 22d articles of the treaty of commerce, by which the contracting parties engage freely to admit the prizes made by either of the parties from its enemies, and have renounced the right of permitting their citizens to serve under the flag of a foreigner against the vessels of their respective nations, or even to admit into their ports the prizes of foreigners, or permit the arming or supplying *Foreign* privateers.

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the two nations; but the great extent of the English commerce in America now become free, the prodigious number of its factors and of the emiſſaries of George the III. the means of corruption, which their ſituation and their local acquaintance give them, would render theſe expeditions the more frequent, as it would be ſo eaſy to deceive the vigilance of government by concealed equipments. Citizen *Genet* is there ore particularly enjoined to watch, by the conſuls and commercial Agents, the conduct of the Engliſh in the different ports, I inſiſt rigorouſly upon the execution of the 17th, 21ſt Spri 22d articles of the treaty of 1778, and to prevent in the American ports all equipments, unleſs upon *account of the French nation* and *the admiſſion of any prize except thoſe which ſhall have been made by the veſſels of the republic.* He will take care to explain himſelf upon this ſubject with the *dignity* and *energy* of the repreſentative of a great people, who in *faithfully fulfilling their engagements know how to make their rights reſpected.*

As ſoon as circumſtances permit efficacious negociations concerning a new treaty of commerce, Citizen *Genet* will not loſe ſight of ſtipulating poſitively, and without relerve, for a reciprocal exemption from the duty on tonnage, avoided under different preteſtences, for many years paſt by the American government, though expreſſly granted by the 5th article of the preſent treaty.

The mutual naturalization of French and American citizens in commercial reſpects, propoſed by Mr. *Jefferſon* and approved of by the Executive Council, will render this exemption from the duty on tonnage leſs offenſive for the powers claiming participation of the ſame favour by virtue of their treaties, for the cafus federis will be entirely changed with reſpect to them.

The reciprocal guarantee of the poſſeſſions of the two nations ſtipulated in the 11th article of the treaty of 1778, can be eſtabliſhed upon generous principles which have been already pointed out, and ſhall equally be an eſſential clauſe in the new treaty which will be propoſed. The Executive Council in conſequence recommends eſpecially to Citizen *Genet* to found early the diſpoſition of the American government and to make it a condition *ſine qua non*, of their free commerce with the Weſt-Indies ſo eſſential to the United States. It nearly concerns the peace and proſperity of the French nation, that a people, whoſe reſources encreaſe beyond all calculation, and whom nature hath placed ſo near our rich colonies, ſhould become intereſted, by their own engagements, in the preſervation of theſe iſlands. Citizen *Genet* will find the leſs difficulty in making this propoſition reliſhed in the United States, as the great trade which will be the reward of it will indemnify them ultimately for the ſacrifices which they may make at the outſet, and the Americans cannot be ignorant of the great diſproportion between their reſources and thoſe of the French Republic, and that for a very long period the guarantee aſked of them will be little elſe than nominal for them, while that on our part will be real, and we ſhall immediately put ourſelves in a ſtate to fulfil it, in ſending to the American ports a ſufficient force to put them beyond inſult and to facilitate their communication with the iſlands and with France. Finally to inſure the ſucceſs of theſe negociations and to reflect ridiculous on the United States theſe ſcandalous inſinuations ſo ſtandingly ſpread through Europe by the enemies of the republic, the Executive Council ſpecially direct Citizen *Genet* to adhere to the forms eſtabliſhed for official communications with the United States, between the government and foreign agents, and not to permit himſelf to take any ſtep, or make any overture, which can give umbrage to the Americans in regard to the conſtitution which they have choſen and which differs in many points from the principles eſtabliſhed in France.

The emiſſaries and partizans of *George* III, the emigrants, and the Hiſpaniola refugees, who are found in great numbers in the principal cities of the United States, and who have already infected them with their falſehoods, will not fail to watch the minuter of the republic and to give all his meaſures the moſt malicious conſtruction. An open and patriotic conduct can alone put him beyond the reach of calumny and miſconſtruction. The Executive Council relies in this reſpect with an entire confidence upon the prudence and known moderation of Citizen *Genet*.

In order that nothing may delay the concluſion of the negociations of Citizen *Genet* with the Americans, and that he may have in his own power all the means which can aſſiſt the pains he will take in the cauſe of liberty, the Executive Council has given him the full powers annexed. The miniſter of the marine department will tranſmit to him a certain number of blank letters of marque, which he will deliver to ſuch French or American owners as ſhall apply for the ſame.

The miniſter at war ſhall likewiſe deliver to Citizen *Genet*, officers' commiſſions, in blank, for ſeveral grades in the army.

Done and agreed upon, in Executive Council, the ſeventeenth day of January, of the year 1793, and of the French Republic the ſecond.

(ſigned) MONGE, Preſident,
LE BRUN. Miniſter for Foreign Affairs.

Copy of a letter from the Miniſter of the Marine to Citizen Genet, *Miniſter of the French Republic to the United States.*

February 8th, 1793.

You will find enclоſed, Citizen, 300 letters of marque, which you will diſtribute to the Americans who may ſet out and try their chance againſt the Engliſh, Dutch, Ruſſians, Pruſſians, and Auſtrians.

The means taken in France to regiſter them in the office of Claſſes, will be ſupplied by that of regiſtering them in the Chancery office of the conſuls and vice conſuls of France, ſituate in the ports where the armed veſſels may be fitted out, or the neareſt ports to them. You will take care to number and ſign theſe, to keep an exact regiſter, and to give me an account of the diſpoſal of them by every veſſel bound from the ports of the United States to thoſe of the Republic.

I add to this enclоſure, 20 copies of each of the laws of 31ſt January and 2d February laſt.

The laws relative to the encouragements granted to prizes and to their adjudication, will be to be ſhipped for France. I ſhall tranſmit them to you as ſoon as I receive them.

Foreign built veſſels, the entry of which had been prohibited in 1791, may for the preſent be armed in France, and partake of all the advantages granted to thoſe built in the docks of the republic.

This regulation is of too much moment not to haſten you to communicate it to all thoſe, who knowing the law of 13th May, 1791, may think themſelves deprived of the power of introducing their veſſels into France.

You will doubtleſs think it right to regulate your meaſures and your conduct by the prudence and diſcretion which your character requires in the exiſting circumſtances, to contribute as much as in your power to the good of the republic, the ſucceſs of its armaments, and the deſtruction of its enemies' commerce.

(Signed) MONGE.

Copy of a ſecond letter from the Miniſter of the Navy to Citizen Genet, *Ambaſſador of the French Republic to the United States of America.*

Paris, May 28, 1793, 2d year of the Republic.

You will find hereunto annexed, Citizen, commiſſions for the conductors of prizes, which you will continue to diſtribute to the captains, with the letters of marque according to the numbers of captures they ſhall think they may be able to make at ſea; you will inſcribe them under the ſame number as the letters of marque.

The citizens forming the Provisional Executive Council of the French Republic, and mark the ſame number on each of the commiſſions delivered to each captain; it has been thought neceſſary to adopt this uniform method in all the maritime diſtricts, and I give notice of it to the different ordonnateurs.

(Signe) DALBARADE.

Copy of the Credentials given to Citizen Genet.

In the name of the French republic, by virtue of the law of the 19th Auguſt laſt, which confers on the Executive Council provisionally, all the functions of the Executive power, and of the decree of the National Convention of the 21ſt September following, which continues the public authorities in force at the laſt period;

WE the Citizens forming the Provisional Executive Council, to the Republic of the United States of North-America.

Very dear, great friends and allies,

Having reſolved to appoint a ſucceſſor to Citizen *Ternant*, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, reſiding with you, we have choſen Citizen *Genet*, Adjutant General and Colonel in the ſervice of the Republic, to replace him in the ſame character. The proofs of zeal and patriotiſm which he has hitherto given perſuade us, that he will conduct himſelf in a manner to render his perſon agreeable.

We pray you, very dear great friends and allies, to give full credit to all he ſhall be charged to ſay to you on the part of the republic, eſpecially when he aſſures you of our diſpoſition to promote the intereſts and proſperity of the United States. We do not doubt he will give all his attention to convince you of the deſire of the French nation to bind more and more the ties of friendſhip and fraternity which ought to unite two free people formed mutually to eſteem each other, and to eſtabliſh between them, the moſt perfect harmony.

Written at Paris the 30th December, 1792; the firſt year of the Republic.

LE BRUN, ROLAND,
CLAVIERE, PACHE,
GARAT, MONGE.

By the Provisional Executive Council,
GROUVELLE, Secretary of the Council.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
THURSDAY, *December* 26

After the reading of ſeveral petitions, it was moved that the galleries ſhould be cleared. Mr. Boudinot ſpoke on this occaſion, and was of opinion that many bad conſequences might at certain times, reſult from keeping the galleries open. Members might, he ſaid, be reſtrained from ſpeaking their ſentiments freely, and enemies might obtain information that it was not deſirable to give them. On dividing, there were for the motion 41; againſt it 37.

It was then moved, ſeconded and agreed, that the houſe ſhould proceed in reading the confidential communications from the Preſident. This was agreed to, and at half paſt twelve we left the houſe ſitting.

FRIDAY, *December* 27.

Mr. Sherbourne preſented the petition of Thomas Manning, ſtating that a brig of which he was the owner, was chattered in the Weſt Indies to carry ſoldiers to France; when the veſſel had delivered her freight, he applied for payment of his contract—but after repeated applications he could obtain nothing but aſſignats, which were at 5 per cent. diſcount, and which he refuſed to receive: he therefore prays for redreſs in the premiſes from Congreſs—laid on the table.

The motion for going into a committee of the whole on the Algerine buſineſs being put, was carried—and the galleries were thereupon cleared.

MONDAY, *December* 30.

Several petitions were read.

A bill to provide for the renewal of loſt certificates was read a ſecond time, and made the order of the day for Thurſday next. Ordered that 250 copies be printed—

Mr. S. Smith, of the committee on the petition of Andrew G. Frances brought in a report, the ſubſtance of which is, that the Secretary of the Treaſury had conſiſtently refuſed payment of the warrant preſented by the petitioner laſt May laſt—and that the conduct of all the officers of the Treaſury, in relation to this buſineſs had been ſuch as to evince their attention to the public intereſt—at the requeſt of the Secretary, the committee made particular inquiry into the charge againſt him reſpecting the purchaſe of the annuity of Baron Glaubeck and report, that it is entirely illiberal and groundleſs.

A further report from the committee of elections reſpecting the returns of Members was read.

It was then moved that the committee of the whole Houſe ſhould be diſcharged from any further conſideration of the communication received from the Preſident reſpecting the affairs of Spain—this motion was agreed to.

The queſtion then was, whether the galleries ſhould be open during the diſcuſſion of the Algerine buſineſs—44 were in favor of the affirmative, 45 in the negative.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee, and the galleries were cleared.

LONDON, October 10.

For every Hanoverian that falls in the war, the Britiſh nation is bound to pay to the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover at the rate of 3 l. ſterl. per head. There have been on the ſmalleſt calculation 5000 killed in the ſeveral actions that took place in September laſt, ſo that theſe engagements are worth 150,000 l. ſterling to the Electors.

How many Heſſians have fallen in the ſame actions, Sir James Murry has not ſpecified; but for every Heſſian who fell, the Britiſh are bound to pay at the ſame rate.

Six regiments of infantry are returned to Portſmouth from the Continent, and are to be ſent either to the Weſt Indies or Toulon.

Sir James Denham Stewart is to command three regiments of cavalry, to be ſent to Toulon from this country. General Dundas is to command the troops going thither from Ireland, which conſiſt of five thouſand.

M. Neckar has been arreſted at his country retirement at Coptat, by order of the Emperor. This proceeding is ſaid to be in conſequence of an examination of M. Semonville's papers, which have brought many plots and counter-plots to light.

PITTSBURGH, December 28.

Extract of a letter from Fort-Waſhington, dated November 14, 1793, to a gentleman in this town.

"I received a letter a few days ago from the Falls informing me that an expedition is there preparing againſt Louiſiana, under the command of the well known General Clarke, who (ſays my informant) is appointed a Major General in the armies of France, and commander in chief of the French Revolutionary Legion on the Miſſiſippi, &c. That a paymaſter is actually arrived with caſh, and alſo ſome French artillery officers—40 odd boats on a new conſtruction are to be built at that place, as ſoon as poſſible—that blank commiſſions are ſent to the General to be filled at his pleaſure—that the legion is to be on a life eſtabliſhment, the ſame as in France—that public plunder is to be relinquiſhed to the troops, and they are to receive lands in the conquered country conſonant to grade, and that after the war they ſhall not be liable to be called out of the country, but are to garriſon it.

GEORGE TOWN, December 24.

At the 41ſt days drawing of the Hotel Lottery, the great prizes were ſtill in the wheel, and the Lottery had gained 59,000 dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31.

It is reported, that the late official accounts from Lisbon, ſtate, that the convoy intended to have been granted to the American ſhipping in the ports of Portugal will be withheld thro' the repreſentations of the Spaniſh and Britiſh Courts: that granting this convoy would be a breach of the truce between Portugal and Algiers. It is alſo ſaid, that the truce was made for the firſt mentioned power by the interference of thoſe courts.

A plan of importance to the United States and intereſting to mankind in general, is in contemplation, which embraces objects of ſo great a magnitude, that if executed, will be attended with conſequences almoſt infinitely momentous.

The primary object is, the formation of a ſettlement on the weſtern banks of the Miſſiſippi, north of the Miſſouri river.

The propoſed ſettlement is intended to be compoſed of eighteen thouſand citizens from this ſide of the Alleghany mountains, of various and uſeful occupations completely appointed for actual military ſervice, furniſhed with all the neceſſary agricultural and manufacturing inſtruments; and of as many citizens as ſhall incline to engage on the other ſide.

It is conjectured that the whole number, ſhould it be carried into effect, would amount to twenty-four thouſand men in the firſt inſtance, who would be arranged into diviſions, as the furniſhing of ſupplies of proviſions and the nature of the enterpriſe might render requiſite.

As the greateſt encouragement would be given to induce expoſitation, there can be no doubt, but that the increaſe of population would be aſtoniſhingly rapid; and in the courſe of a few years, this new contemplated republic would become a great and powerful nation.

Immediately after arriving on the intended ground the citizens would declare themſelves *free, ſovereign, and independent*——and would exerciſe all the powers that ſovereign and independent nations may of right do.

Should an enterpriſe like this be crowned with ſucceſs, it would be literally a fulfilment of that prediction which ſays, "that a nation ſhall be born in a day."

The objects embraced by this plan, are too many and too important to detail at this time. The ſubject will probably be dilated upon at ſome future, and not very remote period.

NEW-YORK, December 27.

We have now been three months without intelligence from either England or France. This laſpſe of time is unuſually lengthy, and at this very critical period it is really ominous. We have this fall near 200 of our veſſels in the different ports of France, which were expected to return before the commencement of this winter, yet none have made their appearance. From England alſo, beſides many of our veſſels there, which the fall ought to have brought in, we have yet to expect even their October and November packets.

Both France and England are full of materials enough to inſpect their governments with a deciſive cut in opinions and views.—The former have received diſpatches reſpecting Citizen Genet's recall, and the miniſter's explanation of his conduct. The latter have poſitive intimations of the ſurrender of the Weſtern poſts and a falſe aſſertion of their encroachments on our neutral rights. It is to be hoped we ſhall not be involved with both; but until we have advices whether we will ſupport our neutrality we have [illegible] of abandoning [illegible] the honor of our country, they [illegible] as, which we receive [illegible]

the two nations; but the great extent of the English commerce in America now become free, the prodigious number of its factors and of the emiſſaries of George the III. the means of corruption, which their ſituation and their local acquaintance give them, would render theſe expeditions the more frequent, as it would be ſo eaſy to deceive the vigilance of government by conceal- from equipments. Citizen *Genet* is there ore particularly enjoined to watch, by the conſuls and commercial Agents, the conduct of the Engliſh in the different ports, I inſiſt rigorouſly upon the execution of the 17th, 22d and 22d articles of the treaty of 1778, and to prevent in the American ports all equipments, unleſs upon *account of the French nation* and *the admiſſion of any prize except thoſe which ſhall have been made by the veſſels of the republic.* He will take care to explain himſelf upon this object with the *dignity* and *energy* of the repreſentative of a great people, who in *faithfully fulfilling their engagements know how to make their rights reſpected.*

As ſoon as circumſtances permit effectious negociations concerning a new treaty of commerce, Citizen *Genet* will not loſe ſight of ſtipulating poſitively, and without reſerve, for a reciprocal exemption from the duty on tonnage, avoided under different pretences, for many years paſt by the American government, though expreſſly granted by the 5th article of the preſent treaty.

The mutual naturalization of French and American citizens in commercial reſpects, propoſed by Mr. *Jefferſon* and approved of by the Executive Council, will render this exemption from the duty on tonnage leſs offenſive for the powers claiming participation of the ſame favour by virtue of their treaties, for the caſus federis will be entirely changed with reſpect to them.

The reciprocal guarantee of the poſſeſſions of the two nations ſtipulated in the 11th article of the treaty of 1778, can be eſtabliſhed upon generous principles which have been already pointed out, and ſhall equally be an eſſential clauſe in the new treaty which will be propoſed. The Executive Council in conſequence recommend eſpecially to Citizen *Genet* to ſound early the diſpoſition of the American government and to make it a condition *ſine qua non*, of their free commerce with the Weſt-Indies ſo eſſential to the United States. It nearly concerns the peace and proſperity of the French nation, that a people, whoſe reſources encreaſe beyond all calculation, and whom nature hath placed ſo near our rich colonies, ſhould become intereſted, by their own engagements, in the preſervation of theſe iſlands. Citizen *Genet* will find the leſs difficulty in making this propoſition reliſhed in the United States, as the great trade which will be the reward of it will indemnify them ultimately for the ſacrifices which they may make at the outſet, and the Americans cannot be ignorant of the great diſproportion between their reſources and thoſe of the French Republic, and that for a very long period the guarantee aſked of them will be little elſe than nominal for them, while that on our part will be real, and we ſhall immediately put ourſelves in a ſtate to fulfil it, in ſending to the American ports a ſufficient force to put them beyond inſult and to facilitate their communication with the iſlands and with France. Fully to inſure the ſucceſs of theſe negociations and to render nugatory in the United States thoſe ſcandalous inſinuations ſo ſtandardly ſpread through Europe by the enemies of the republic, the Executive Council ſpecially direct Citizen *Genet* to adhere to the forms eſtabliſhed for official communications with the United States, between the government and foreign agents, and not to permit himſelf to take any ſtep, or make any overture, which can give umbrage to the Americans in regard to the conſtitution which they have choſen and which differs in many points from the principles eſtabliſhed in France.

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The miniſter at war ſhall likewiſe deliver to Citizen *Genet*, officers' commiſſions, in blank, for ſeveral grades in the army.

Done and agreed upon, in Executive Council, the ſeventeenth day of January, of the year 1793, and of the French Republic the ſecond.

(Signed) MONGE, Preſident,
LE BRUN, Miniſter for Foreign Affairs.

Copy of a letter from the Miniſter of the Marine to Citizen Genet, Miniſter of the French Republic to the United States.

February 8th, 1793.

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Written at Paris the 30th December, 1792; the firſt year of the Republic.

LE BRUN, ROLAND,
CLAVIERE, PACHE,
GARAT, MONGE.

By the Proviſional Executive Council,
GROUVELLE, Secretary of the Council.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

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Several petitions were read.

A bill to provide for the renewal of loſt certificates was read a ſecond time, and made the order of the day for Thurſday next. Ordered that 250 copies be printed—

Mr. S. Smith, of the committee on the petition of Andrew G. Fraunces brought in a report, the ſubſtance of which is, that the Secretary of the Treaſury had conſtantly refuſed payment of the warrants preſented by the petitioner ſince May laſt.—and that the conduct of all the officers of the Treaſury, in relation to this buſineſs had been ſuch as to evince their attention to the public intereſt—at the requeſt of the Secretary, the committee made particular inquiry into the charge againſt him reſpecting the purchaſe of the annuity of Baron Glaubeck and report, That it is wholly illiberal and groundleſs.

A further report from the committee of elections reſpecting the returned Members was read.

It was then moved, that the committee of the whole Houſe ſhould be diſcharged from any further conſideration of the communications received from the Preſident reſpecting the affairs of Spain—this motion was agreed to.

The queſtion then was, whether the galleries ſhould be open during the diſcuſſion of the Algerine buſineſs—44 were in favor of the affirmative, 45 in the negative.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee, and the galleries were cleared.

LONDON, October 10.

For every Hanoverian that falls in the war, the Britiſh nation is bound to pay to the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover at the rate of 30l. ſterl. per head. There have been, on the ſmalleſt calculation 3000 killed in the ſeveral actions that took place in September laſt, ſo that theſe engagements are worth 150,000 l. ſterling to the Electors.

How many Heſſians have fallen in the ſame actions, Sir James Murry has not ſpecified; but for every Heſſian who fell, the Britiſh are bound to pay at the ſame rate.

Six regiments of infantry are returned to Portſmouth, from the Continent, and are to be ſent either to the Weſt Indies or Toulon.

Sir James Denham Stewart is to command three regiments of cavalry, to be ſent to Toulon from this country. General Dundas is to command the troops going thither from Ireland, which conſiſt of five thouſand.

M. Neckar has been arreſted at his country retirement at Coptat, by order of the Emperor. This proceeding is ſaid to be in conſequence of an examination of M. Semonville's papers, which have brought many plots and counter-plots to light.

PITTSBURGH, December 28.

Extract of a letter from Fort-Waſhington, dated November 14, 1793, to a gentleman in this town.

"I received a letter a few days ago from the Falls, informing me that an expedition is there preparing againſt Louiſiana, under the command of the well known General Clarke, who (ſays my informant) is appointed a Major General in the armies of France, and commander in chief of the French Revolutionary Legion on the Miſſiſippi, &c. That a paymaſter is actually arrived with caſh, and alſo ſome French artillery officers—40 odd boats on a new conſtruction are to be built at that place, as ſoon as poſſible—that blank commiſſions are ſent to the General to be filled at his pleaſure—that the legion is to be on a life eſtabliſhment, the ſame as in France—that public plunder is to be relinquiſhed to the troops, and they are to receive lands in the conquered country conſonant to grade, and that after the war they ſhall not be liable to be called out of the country, but are to garriſon it.

GEORGE TOWN, December 24.

At the 41ſt days drawing of the Hotel Lottery, the great prizes were ſtill in the wheel, and the Lottery had gained 59,000 dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31.

It is reported, that the late official accounts from Liſbon, ſtate, that the convoy intended to have been granted to the American ſhipping in the ports of Portugal will be withheld thro' the repreſentations of the Spaniſh and Britiſh Courts: that granting this convoy would be a breach of the truce between Portugal and Algiers: It is alſo ſaid, that the truce was made for the firſt mentioned power by the interference of thoſe courts.

A plan of importance to the United States and intereſting to mankind in general, is in contemplation; which embraces objects of ſo great a magnitude, that if executed, will be attended with conſequences almoſt infinitely momentous.

The primary object is, the formation of a ſettlement on the weſtern banks of the Miſſiſippi, north of the Miſſouri river.

The propoſed ſettlement is intended to be compoſed of eighteen thouſand citizens from this ſide of the Alleghany mountains, of various and uſeful occupations, completely appointed for actual military ſervice, furniſhed with all the neceſſary agricultural and manufactural utenſils; and of as many citizens as ſhall incline to engage on the other ſide.

It is conjectured that the whole number, ſhould it be carried into effect, would amount to twenty-four thouſand men in the firſt inſtance, who would be arranged into diviſions, as the furniſhing of ſupplies of proviſions, and the nature of the enterpriſe might render requiſite.

As the greateſt encouragement would be given to induce expoſtation, there can be no doubt, but that the increaſe of population would be aſtoniſhingly rapid; and in the courſe of a few years, this new contemplated republic would become a great and powerful nation.

Immediately after arriving on the intended ground, the citizens would declare themſelves *free, ſovereign*, and *independent*——and would exerciſe all the privileges, that ſovereign and independent nations may of right do.

Should an enterpriſe like this be crowned with ſucceſs, it would be literally a fulfilment of that prediction, which ſays, "that a nation ſhall be born in a day."

The objects embraced by this plan, are too many and too important to detail at this time. The ſubject will probably be dilated upon at ſome future, and not very remote period.

NEW-YORK, December 27.

We have now been three months without intelligence, from either England or France. This laſpe of time is unuſually lengthy, and at this very critical period appears really ominous. We have this fall near 200 ſail of our veſſels in the different ports of France, which were expected to return before the commencement of this winter, yet none have made their appearance.—From England, alſo, beſides many of our veſſels and theirs, which the fall ought to have brought in, we have yet to expect even their October and November packets.

Both France and England are poſſeſſed of materials enough to impreſs their governments with a doubt of our intentions and views.—The former have the deſpatches reſpecting Citizen Genet's recal, and that miniſter's explanation of his conduct. The latter have our poſitive demands for the ſurrender of the Weſtern poſts, and a ſatisfactory explanation of their ſolemn inſults to our neutral rights. It is to be hoped we ſhall not be involved with both; but until we have determined whether we will ſupport the neutrality we have declared, or abandon our friends in the hour of danger, they may each by an embargo on our veſſels, with to ſecure them ſelves in the event of a rupture.

JANUARY 4.

Extract of a letter from Nova-Scotia to a gentleman in this place, dated 17th November, 1793.

"We flatter ourselves that something important will take place in the West-Indies—twenty regiments and a strong fleet are on their passage there. No more English packets go to New-York; the October packet arrived a few days past at Halifax and will return directly from thence."

The directors of the Bank of North America have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stock holders or their representatives at any time after the 10th inst.

JANUARY 6.

Arrived here, yesterday, the brigantine Sarah and Elizabeth, Edm. Luce, Master from Nantes, which place she sailed from the 22d Oct. Capt. Luce informs us, that on the day after she sailed, he was brought too and boarded by an Algerine cruizer from Guernsey, and although he had no French goods, nor any French passenger on board, was detained seven hours, wantonly insulted, and plundered of water, cabbin stores, and a number of valuable articles.

(The English, as a nation, particularly in their marine, pique themselves much on their Honor; and no doubt the officers of King's Ships have every pretention to it—but their suffering part of the nation to act as a nest of pirates, must be laid to their charge, and taken into the account. By this conduct they are laying up a store of wrath in the minds of seamen, which, should a rupture betwixt us unhappily take place, may be productive of bitter consequences.)

On the 25th Oct. he saw a small squadron of French ships of war cruising off Ushant. One of them, the Similiante, boarded him, but did no more than examine his papers. The French officer informed Capt. Luce that they had taken four Guernsey privateers, or rather pirates—and one English frigate. The latter had a severe engagement with a French frigate, from which she separated in the night, and the day following fell in with his squadron, and after firing a few guns, struck her colours, being quite crippled in her engagement with the other frigate.

On Friday, the 31 inst. spoke a sloop belonging to Newport, bound from Point-a-Petre, to Alexandria, in long. 74 lat. 36, 30, thirty days out.

A gentleman of veracity, who arrived here yesterday from Nantes, which place he left the 22d October, informs, that the Patriots had taken possession of Lyons, and that Cambray had surrendered to the enemy. He also asserts that there was no probability of peace.

NEW-BEDFORD, January 13.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday last, Capt. MOSES GRINNELL, from Boston, arrived in town. He brings information that Thursday evening last, Capt. Hallett, in 69 days from Ostend, arrived in Boston—Brings papers which contain the following very interesting particulars—That on the 23th October, the Combined Army consisting of 80 *thousand* men, under the Prince of Cobourg, attacked the town of Maubeuge,* at 7 o'clock in the evening—the place was garrisoned by *one hundred ten thousand* French, who engaged the assailants for 24 hours—the battle was obstinate and bloody; at 7 o'clock the evening following, the Austrians were routed, and pursued with imminent slaughter.—That the Combined armies are AGAIN leaving France, in all quarters.—That they are fearful of the event, even if they engage an inferior force.—That four regiments of the British soldiery were embarking at Ostend—supposed to be on their return home—as their General, the Duke of York, has preceded them with a sorrowful heart.—That the British fleet in the West-Indies had received express orders from the British Court not to intercept an American vessel——whatever may be her cargo.—That on the 17th Oct. in the evening, the Queen of France was *positively* guillotined.—In fine—That in France, all is joy, for their late glorious successes.

* *A town of the Netherlands, in Hainault. This place was ceded to France in 1678, and fortified after the manner of Vauban.—It is seated on the river Sambre, 12 miles S. of Mons, and 40 S. W. of Bruffels.—Long. 5 E. Lat. 50. 25. N.*

NEWPORT, January 14.

On the 31st of December, Mr. Jefferson gave in his Resignation of the Office of Secretary of State, for the United States; and the next Day after, Mr. Edmund Randolph, late Attorney-General of the United States, was appointed his Successor.

Extract of a Letter from New York.

"The Tragedy of BARBAROSSA TYRANT OF ALGIERS, was performed here last Week at our Theatre, and received with great Applause.

"The Choice of this Play, at a Time when the Algerines are plundering us, and dragging our Countrymen to Slavery, shewed the Attention of the Managers; as its Representation appeared to have a happy Effect on the Audience, rousing each Individual to revenge the Insult of these Barbarians. The Character of the Tyrant was performed by a private Gentleman, to whom the Public are much indebted for his Performance. I could wish this Example might be followed in every Theatre on the Continent."

On Friday the 31 Inst. put in at Woods's Hole, in great Distress, the Brig Rachel, Joshua Sayer, Master, from Kingston, Jamaica, bound to New-York, out 35 Days.

It is said, that the House of Representatives of the United States has voted to build and equip a Number of Frigates, for the Protection of Trade.

His Excellency GEORGE MATTHEWS, Esq; is elected Governor of the State of Georgia.

MARRIED—At Tiverton, Mr. JOHN MAGUIRE, of Providence to Miss PRUDENCE GRAY, Daughter of Philip Gray, Esq. of that Town.

—At Providence, Capt. ZEBEDIAH FARNUM, to the amiable Miss BETSY CRAPON, both of that Town.

DIED]—At Cumberland, Mrs. ANN WAIT, Widow, of the late Mr. Samuel Wait, of Exeter.

—In North Kingstown, Mr BOWEN CARD.

—In this Town, Miss BETSY TRIPP Daughter of Mr. William Tripp, in the 24th Year of her Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Jan 13.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Peggy, Bliss,	New York
—— Mary, Coffin,	Ditto
—— Apollo, Briggs,	Ditto
—— Polly, Hammond,	Charleston
—— Ceres, Child,	Baltimore
Schooner Fatigue, Sabin,	New-Haven
Sloop Leopard, Foster,	Providence
Brig Nancy, Powers,	Kingston
Schooner Delight, Petley,	Providence
CLEARED,	*For*
Ship George Washington, Donnison,	India
Snow Sally, Shearman,	St. Thomas's
Schooner Betty, Eddy,	St Eustatia
Sloop Nancy, Weft,	Turks-Island
—— Nancy, Hill,	St. Croix
Brig Betty, Martin,	Plymouth
Schooner Alonet Packet, Chace,	North-Carolina
—— Lucy, Shortley,	Norfolk
Sloop Susanna, Anthony,	Baltimore
—— Hibernia, Weaver,	Charleston
—— Mary, Coffin,	Nantucket
Schooner Delight, Petley,	Providence

Dancing-School.

THE young married Gentleman from Cape Francois, who lately announced, in the Newport Mercury, his deplorable Situation, and his Desire of teaching the young Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport the Art of DANCING, again informs them, that he proposes a Subscription of Thirty Scholars, which Number being completed, his School will be opened at Mrs. PENROSE's HALL, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Ten o'Clock, A. M. till One, P. M. for Ladies; and from Six o'Clock till Nine, in the Evening, for Gentlemen.

His Terms are, TWO DOLLARS Entrance, and FOUR DOLLARS per Quarter.

Newport, January 13, 1794.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, in Tiverton, of 120 Acres of good Land, a large commodious Dwelling-House, Barn, Crib, &c. thereon; with Two Orchards.—For further Particulars inquire of

AMY ANN COGGESHALL.

Newport, January 10, 1794.

To be Sold, cheap for Cash,

A GOOD second-hand CHAISE, with Harness, &c. all in good Repair.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, January 13, 1794.

LOST,

Between the COURT-HOUSE *and* LIBERTY TREE, *in the Back Street,*

A Lady's square Silver SHOE-BUCKLE, with Brass Chapes and Tongues, marked C. C.——Whoever has found the same, and will give Notice thereof to the Printer, shall be thankfully rewarded

Newport, January 13, 1794.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of Col. ELISHA REYNOLDS, late of South Kingston, deceased, are desired to exhibit them for Payment; and all those indebted will be pleased to settle the same with

ELISHA R. POTTER, *Executor.*

South Kingston, Jan. 3, 1794.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Worshipful Town Council of South Kingston, Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of THOMAS POTTER, late of said Town, Esquire, deceased, intestate, represented insolvent, give Notice, that they will attend for that Purpose, at the House of *Elizabeth Potter*, in said Town, on the third Wednesday of each succeeding Month, for six Months from the Date hereof, being the Time allowed by said Council for the Settlement of said Deceased's Estate—Those who do not bring in their Claims by the above Time, will be excluded. PERRY,

JOSEPHUS PECKHAM.

South Kingston, Nov 11, 1793

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Worshipful Town Council of Newport, Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of NATHAN WEST, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed, do hereby give Notice thereof, to the Creditors of said Estate, that they will attend for that Purpose, to receive their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within said Time. WILLIAM MOORE,

JONATHAN AMORY.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate Payment, to

SARAH WEST, *Administratrix.*

Newport, Jan. 4 1794

WE the Subscribers, being appointed by the Worshipful Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOHN PEARCE, late of Newport, Housewright, deceased, represented insolvent.—All Persons having any Demands on said Estate, may, if they think fit, bring in their Claims to us, at our respective Dwellings.

EDWARD MUMFORD, } *Commiss*
EDWARD STANHOPE, } *sioners.*

And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

LYDIA PEARCE, *Admin'x.*

Newport, January 13, 1793.

To be Sold or Let,

And Possession given the 24th of March next,

A Large commodious HOUSE, situated in Thames Street, two Doors North of the Brick Market, with a Yard, Garden, and several Stores belonging hereto.—For further Particulars inquire of

PHEBE CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1794.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

HAVE FOR SALE,

FINE and Superfine Flour, Brandy, Geneva, Rum, Sugar, &c. &c. as usual

Newport, Jan. 4 1794.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

Christ. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16 1793

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, have just opened

A large ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season,

Which they are determined to dispose of at the very lowest Rate.

Newport, October 26 1793.

A most excellent Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Just received, and now selling

Very Cheap for CASH, by

Caleb Green,

At his Store, Three or Four Doors North-ward of the New Church Lane.

Newport October 28 1793

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM lying in Boston Neck, South Kingstown, containing 250 Acres of excellent LAND — For further Particulars, inquire of

THOMAS G HAZARD.

Newport Dec. 24 1793

TO BE SOLD,

Three Thousand Bunches of

ONIONS.

Apply to JOHN HULL.

Newport December 24 1793.

All Persons having any Demands against the Estate of the late Deacon WILLIAM ALLEN, late of North Kingstown, deceased, are desired to bring them in for Settlement; and all those indebted to the above Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to BENJAMIN FOWLER, *Admin'r.*

North Kingstown, Dec 2, 1793.

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District of Newport, Jan 13.

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—— Mary, Coffin,	Ditto
—— Apollo, Briggs,	Ditto
—— Polly, Hammond,	Charleston
—— Ceres, Child,	Baltimore
Schooner Fatigue, Sabin,	New-Haven
Sloop Leopard, Foster,	Providence
Brig Nancy, Powers,	Kingston
Schooner Delight, Pettey,	Providence
CLEARED,	*For*
Ship George Washington, Donnison,	India
Snow Sally, Shearman,	St. Thomas's
Schooner Betsy, Eddy,	St Eustatia
Sloop Nancy, West,	Turks-Island
—— Nancy, Hill,	St. Croix
Brig Betsy, Martin,	Plymouth
Schooner Afouet Packet, Chace,	North-Carolina
—— Lucy, Shortley,	Norfolk
Sloop Sufanna, Anthony,	Baltimore
—— Hibernia, Weaver,	Charleston
—— Mary, Coffin,	Nantucket
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JOSEPHUS PECKHAM.

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JONATHAN ALMY.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

SARAH WEST, *Administratrix.*

Newport, Jan. 4, 1794.

WE the Subscribers, being appointed by the Worshipful Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOHN PEARCE, late of Newport, Housewright, deceased, represented insolvent.—All Persons having any Demands on said Estate, may, if they think fit, bring in their Claims to us, at our respective Dwellings.

EDWARD MURFEE, } *Commiss.*
EDWARD STANHOPE, } *sioners.*

And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

LYDIA PEARCE, *Administ'x.*

Newport, January 13, 1793.

To be Sold or Let,
And Possession given the 24th of March next,

A Large commodious HOUSE, situated in Thames Street, two Doors North of the Brick Market, with a Yard, Garden, and several Stores belonging thereto,—For further Particulars inquire of

PHEBE CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1794.

CLARKE & HAMMOND
HAVE FOR SALE,

FINE and Superfine Flour, Brandy, Geneva, Rum, Sugar, &c. &c. as usual

Newport, Jan. 4, 1794.

Stephen Pierce,
HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

Christ. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY
Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16. 1793.

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, have just opened

A large ASSORTMENT of
GOODS,
Suitable for the Season,
Which they are determined to dispose of at the very lowest Rate.

Newport, October 26 1793.

A most excellent Assortment of
FALL GOODS,
Just received, and now selling
Very Cheap for CASH, by
Caleb Green,
At his Store, Three or Four Doors Northward of the New Church Lane.

Newport, October 28 1793.

To be LET,
And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, lying in Boston Neck, South Kingstown, containing 200 Acres of excellent LAND.—For further Particulars, inquire of

THOMAS G. HAZARD.

Newport, Dec. 24, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,
Three Thousand Bunches of
ONIONS.
Apply to JOHN HULL.

Newport, December 24 1793.

All Persons having any Demands against the Estate of DEBORAH WHITFORD, Widow, late of North Kingstown, deceased, are desired to bring them in for Adjustment; and all those indebted to the above Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to BENJAMIN FOWLER, *Admin'st.*

North Kingstown, Dec 2, 1793.

On the Force of CONSCIENCE.

FOR why muſt thoſe be thought to 'ſcape, who feel
Thoſe rods of ſcorpions, and thoſe whips of ſteel,
Which Conſcience ſhakes, when ſhe with rage convulſ,
And ſpreads amazing terrors through their ſouls?
No ſharp revenge, nor hell itſelf can find
A fiercer torment than a guilty mind.
Though bribes or favour ſhall affect his cauſe,
Pronounce him guiltleſs, and elude the laws;
Yet one quits himſelf, his own impartial thought
Will damn, and conſcience will record the fault.
This ſhe the wicked feels——

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.

A correſpondent conſiders it as one of the ſtrange things in human tranſactions—that the late report of the College of Phyſicians on the introduction of the Yellow Fever, ſhould be ſigned by Dr. Shippen, who fled from his poſt on the firſt ſignal of danger. It would not be an uſeleſs inquiry how the Doctor became poſſeſſed of his information? Was it at Jenkintown, Portſgrove, or Chefnut-hill, that his inveſtigations of the importation and the mode of treatment of the Yellow Fever were made? Teſtimony has more or leſs ſanction from the credibility of the evidence—what ſtreſs then can the public lay upon Dr. Shippen's, who never ſaw the face of this diſeaſe?—It is to tickle the public mind, and to attone for their deſertion, that he and his friend Dr. Kuhn are ſo active in enforcing a belief that the Yellow Fever was imported? However the diſeaſe may have ariſen, the public will certainly abate their confidence to men, who turned their backs upon their duty, and the miſeries of their fellow-citizens.

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

HAS FOR SALE,

SEVERAL Farms on the Iſland, and ſome on the Main; and ſundry Houſes in the Main Street, and other Parts of the Town. He ſells and buys on Commiſſion, all Sorts of Securities. He can procure Perſons for building any Sea Veſſels, either to be built in this Town or in the Country. Has a Sum of Money to loan, on good Security. Coffee, cheap and good, by the Hundred Dozen, or Pound. And has ſome Farms to leaſe on the Iſland.

STRAYED away from the Subſcriber, on the Evening of the 31 Inſtant, a Bay MARE, with a white Star in her Forehead, and had a Saddle on her Back; ſhe is ſuppoſed to have gone towards Newport. ——Whoever will give Information, ſo that the Owner may get ſaid Mare and Saddle again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded by ELIJAH COBB.

Portſmouth, Jan 4 1794.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Eſquires, Adminiſtrators to the perſonal Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Eſq; deceaſed, have repreſented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Eſtate of the ſaid late Godfrey Malbone, deceaſed, is inſolvent: Wherefore, the ſaid Town Council hath appointed us, the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners, to examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, in order that the Adminiſtrators may know what Part of the real Eſtate, but belonging to the Deceaſed, will be neceſſary to be diſpoſed of for the Payment of his Debts: Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Perſons, who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport aforeſaid, on or before the ſecond Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by ſaid Town-Council, for aſcertaining and ſettling the ſeveral Demands on ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE aforeſaid, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY, } Adminiſtrators
JOHN MALBONE, }

State of Rhode Iſland, Newport,
December 2, 1793

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogſhead, Barrel, or Caſe,
Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead, or Barrel,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Ravens Duck, by the Bolt,
Clean Hemp, and Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Perſon that may want to purchaſe a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimenſion, may be ſupplied by him on the ſhorteſt Notice.

A L S O,

A ſmall FARM, Diſtance from this Town about Six Miles, with a good Dwelling Houſe, Barn and Two Orchards, with other Neceſſaries thereon, which he will ſell cheap for the Caſh.

There is a ſmall Quantity of LAND to be ſold, adjoining ſaid Farm, which will make it convenient for any Purchaſer.

LIKEWISE.

Two good Dwelling Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of Newport, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—And has now a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD on Hand, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

*** He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD, *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and ſoft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Caſh for rough and tried TALLOW.

He alſo takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th ad Month, 1793.

Samuel and *Thomas Melvill*

Hereby inform the Public,

THAT they carry on the PEWTERERS Buſineſs, in the Shop belonging to Mrs. CARR, at the Corner of the Ferry Wharf, in Thames-Street, near the Red Market; where they make

PEWTER WARE,
Brits and Leaden WEIGHTS,
Mend Pewter, Braſs and Copper Veſſels, of any Kind; and Tin Copper Kettles.

They alſo Work in the Plumber's Buſineſs—ſuch as Hawſer, Scupper, and Deep-Sea LEAD, &c. &c.

They alſo give Caſh for old PEWTER, BRASS, COPPER and LEAD.

Thoſe who favour them with their Cuſtom, will meet with the ſtricteſt Attention to their Commands, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Dec. 30, 1793.

Conſtant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

ST. Martin's SALT, by the Buſhel—COFFEE, by the Barrel or Bag—COTTON, by the Bag—A few Hogſheads of MOLASSES—A few Boxes of fine white SUGARS—A few Barrels of brown Ditto—Ruſſia DUCK—fine Yard wide LINENS—Coarſe 7/8 ths Ditto—SHEETING—WRITING PAPER, by the Ream—GERMAN STEEL—10 by 8 GLASS (white)—DECANTERS—WINE GLASSES—Pint, Half Pint, and Gill TUMBLERS—A Quantity of TAR—SHEET-IRON—Bohea TEA, by the Cheſt, &c.

Newport, Dec. 30, 1793.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel,
Muſtick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, excellent for Cooking.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Benjamin Brenton,

At his STORE, *oppoſite* SAMUEL FOWLER, *Eſq;*

CHEAP FOR CASH only,

A Variety of Engliſh GOODS,

juſt imported.——Likewiſe, choice LISBON, SHERRY, MADEIRA, and MALAGA WINES, by the Caſk or Gallon; and STARCH by the Box.

N B. Any young Man, that can be well recommended, and has been uſed to taking Care of CATTLE, and is willing to go to the Iſland of Jamaica upon that Buſineſs only, he will by applying to the above Store, meet with proper Encouragement.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

GARDNER & DEAN

HAVE FOR SALE,

A large Aſſortment of ſeaſonable Goods.—Alſo a good Aſſortment of Luteſtrings and Satins, by Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport Nov. 11, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the real Eſtate of BENJAMIN DURFEE, ſen. of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, deceaſed; repreſented inſolvent—conſiſting of ſeveral different Tracts of LAND, with the Buildings, will be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION, for the Benefit of the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, on the 25th Day of March next, upon the Premiſes, in ſaid Tiverton.—The Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock, A. M. and to be continued by Adjournment if need be, from Time to Time, till the whole is ſold, or ſo much as will ſatisfy the Claims againſt ſaid Eſtate, by

JAMES DURFEE, *Adminiſtrator.*

Tiverton Dec 16 1793

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the Widow REBECCA BURRINGTON, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to the Subſcriber; and thoſe Perſons who have any juſt Demands upon ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to exhibit their Claims, within Six Months from this Date, or they will be excluded.

HENRY WIGHT, *Adminiſtrator.*

Briſtol, Dec. 31, 1793

RHODE-ISLAND DISTRICT.

BY Virtue of a Warrant, to me directed, from the Special Diſtrict Court of Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict, holden in Newport, in ſaid Diſtrict, on the 24th Day of December, 1793, there will be expoſed for Sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the higheſt Bidder, at the Public Houſe kept by STEPHEN WARDWELL, in Briſtol, within ſaid Diſtrict, on Thurſday, the fourteenth Day of January next, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon,

The Schooner HANNAH,

Of about Forty-eight and Two-thirds Tons Burthen, with her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, now lying at *Bours* and *Wardwell's* Wharf, in ſaid Briſtol.

Dated at Newport, *this Twenty fifth Day of* December, *One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-three.*

JABEZ CHAMPLIN, *Deputy Marſhal (Rhode Iſland Diſtrict.*

DISTRICT OF RHODE-ISLAND, *to wit:*

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the Twenty-third Day of December, in the Eighteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, JOHN GARDNER LADD, of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, *to wit:* "The POEMS of AROUET."—And alſo hath depoſited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, *to wit:* "An ESSAY, on Primitive, Latent, and Regenerated LIGHT," by Dr. JOSEPH LADD—in Conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States, entituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies; during the Times therein mentioned."

EDMUND T. ELLERY, *Clerk of the District Court of Rhode Iſland.*

A true Copy of Record:
Atteſt, EDMUND T. ELLERY.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST OFFICE,

AN Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

He has juſt received and has for SALE,

The celebrated Dr. MOORE's Journal in France.

The Rhode-Iſland ALMANAC
For the YEAR 1794.—By ELISHA THORNTON
And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE
For SINGING-SCHOOLS.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS for Rooms.—An Aſſortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's furr'd GLOVES, &c. New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT PETRE, NUTMEGS.——An Aſſortment of IRON and WARE, conſiſting of Cart and Waggon BOXES, Tea Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spicers, Dogs, Irons, Pots, Kettles, &c.

Alſo for SALE,

TICKETS in the Stonington-Public LOTTERY, which will *poſitively* commence Drawing on Monday the 13th Day of January next.

Joſeph Mumford

NEAR THE RED-MARKET,

Makes and Sells, as cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union,

Sheet-Iron Stove Pipe---Copper

ment Sheet-Iron Stoves for Shops or Veſſels Cabin Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans—and Tin Ware of all Kinds, by Wholeſale and Retail.

HE HAS LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

A Quantity of Sheet Iron and Tin Stoves ready made—Sheet Iron—Iron Wire of all Sizes the Pound or Yard—Scale-Beams and Scales of all Sizes—Braſs Scales—Glaſs Lamps—and Candle Snuff by the Dozen or Pound.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He gives Caſh for Old Pewter, Lead, Brass and Copper.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, are hereby called upon, for immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Perſons who have Accounts or Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement at the ſame time, if Balances ſhould be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
ELVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS

Newport Auguſt 1793

All Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of Mr. NATHANIEL PEIRCE, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in for Adjuſtment; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are hereby deſired to diſcharge their Balances to HANNAH BIRD, *Executrix.*

On the Force of CONSCIENCE.

FOR why muſt thoſe be thought to 'ſcape, who feel
Thoſe rods of ſcorpions, and thoſe whips of ſteel,
Which Conſcience ſhakes, when ſhe with rage controuls,
And ſpreads amazing terrors through their ſouls?
Nor ſharp revenge, nor hell itſelf can find
A fiercer torment than a guilty mind.
Though bribes or favour ſhall affect his cauſe,
Pronounce him guiltleſs, and elude the laws;
Himſelf quits himſelf, his own impartial thought
Will damn, and conſcience will record the fault.
This ſtrikes the wicked breaſt——

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.

A correſpondent conſiders it as one of the ſtrange things in human tranſactions—that the late report of the College of Phyſicians on the introduction of the Yellow Fever, ſhould be ſigned by Dr. Shippen, who fled from his poſt on the firſt ſignal of danger. It would not be an uſeleſs inquiry how the Doctor became poſſeſſed of his information? Was it at Jenkintown, Pottſgrove, or Cheſnut-hill, that his inveſtigations of the importation and the mode of treatment of the Yellow Fever were made? Teſtimony has more or leſs ſanction from the credibility of the evidence—what ſtreſs then can the public lay upon Dr. Shippen's, who never ſaw the face of this diſeaſe?—It is to tickle the public mind, and to attone for their deſertion, that he and his friend Dr. Kuhn are ſo active in enforcing a belief that the Yellow Fever was imported? However the diſeaſe may have ariſen, the public will certainly abate their confidence to men, who turned their backs upon their duty, and the miſeries of their fellow-citizens.

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

HAS FOR SALE,

SEVERAL Farms on the Iſland, and ſome on the Main; and ſundry Houſes in the Main-Street, and other Parts of the Town. He ſells and buys on Commiſſion, all Sorts of Securities. He can procure Perſons for building any Size Veſſels, either to be built in this Town or in the Country. Has a Sum of Money to loan, on good Security. Coffee, cheap and good, by the Hundred, Dozen, or Pound. And has ſome Farms to leaſe on the Iſland.

STRAYED away from the Subſcriber, on the Evening of the 3d Inſtant, a Bay MARE, with a white Star in her Forehead, and had a Saddle on her Back; ſhe is ſuppoſed to have gone towards Newport. ——Whoever will give Information, ſo that the Owner may get ſaid Mare and Saddle again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by ELIJAH COBB.

Portſmouth, Jan. 4 1794.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Eſquires, Adminiſtrators to the perſonal Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Eſq; deceaſed, have repreſented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Eſtate of the ſaid late Godfrey Malbone, deceaſed, is inſolvent; Wherefore, the ſaid Town Council hath appointed us, the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners, to examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, in order that the Adminiſtrators may know what Part of the real Eſtate, late belonging to the Deceaſed, will be neceſſary to be diſpoſed of for the Payment of his Debts;—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Perſons, who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforeſaid, on or before the ſecond Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by ſaid Town-Council, for aſcertaining and ſettling the ſeveral Demands on ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE aboveſaid, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY, } Adminiſtrators
JOHN MALBONE, }

State of Rhode Iſland, Newport, December 2, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogſhead, Barrel, or Caſe,
Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead, or Barrel,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Ravens Duck, by the Bolt,
Clean Hemp, and Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Perſon that may want to purchaſe a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimenſion, may be ſupplied by him on the ſhorteſt Notice.

A L S O,

A ſmall FARM, Diſtance from this Town about Six Miles, with a good Dwelling Houſe, Barn and Two Orchards, with other Neceſſaries thereon, which he will ſell cheap for the Caſh.

There is a ſmall Quantity of LAND to be ſold, adjoining ſaid Farm, which will make it convenient for any Purchaſer.

L I K E W I S E,

Two good Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of Newport, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—And has now a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD on Hand, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

*** He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD, *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and ſoft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW.

He alſo takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 12th 2d Month, 1793.

Samuel and *Thomas Melvill*

Hereby inform the Public,

THAT they carry on the PEWTERERS Buſineſs, in the Shop belonging to Mrs. CARR, at the Corner of the Ferry Wharf, in Thames-Street, near the Red Market; where they make

PEWTER WARE,
Braſs and Leaden WEIGHTS,
Mend Pewter, Braſs and Copper Veſſels, of any Kind; and Tin Copper Kettles.

They alſo Work in the Plumber's Buſineſs—ſuch as Hawſer, Scupper, and Deep-Sea LEAD, &c. &c.

They alſo give Caſh for old PEWTER, BRASS, COPPER and LEAD.

Thoſe who favour them with their Cuſtom, will meet with the ſtricteſt Attention to their Commands, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Dec. 30, 1793.

Conſtant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

ST. Martin's SALT, by the Buſhel—COFFEE, by the Barrel or Bag—COTTON, by the Bag—A few Hogſheads of MOLASSES—A few Boxes of firſt white SUGARS—A few Barrels of brown Ditto—Ruſſia DUCK—fine Yard wide LINENS—Coarſe 7 8ths Ditto—SHEETING—WRITING PAPER, by the Ream—GERMAN STEEL—10 by 8 GLASS (white)—DECANTERS—WINE GLASSES—Pint, Half Pint, and Gill TUMBLERS—A Quantity of TAR—SHEET-IRON—Bohea TEA, by the Cheſt, &c.

Newport, Dec. 30, 1793.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel,
Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, excellent for Cooking.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Benjamin Brenton,

At his STORE, *oppoſite* SAMUEL FOWLER, *Eſq;*

CHEAP FOR CASH only,

A Variety of Engliſh GOODS,

juſt imported.——Likewiſe, choice LISBON, SHERRY, MADEIRA, and MALAGA WINES, by the Caſk or Gallon; and STARCH by the Box.

N. B. Any young Man, that can be well recommended, and has been uſed to taking Care of CATTLE, and is willing to go to the Iſland of Jamaica upon that Buſineſs only, he will by applying to the above Store, meet with proper Encouragement.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

GARDNER & DEAN

HAVE FOR SALE,

A large Aſſortment of ſeaſonable Goods.—Alſo a good Aſſortment of Luteſtrings and Satins, by Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport Nov. 11, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the real Eſtate of BENJAMIN DURFEE, ſen. of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, deceaſed; repreſented inſolvent—conſiſting of ſeveral different Tracts of LAND, with the Buildings, will be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION, for the Benefit of the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, on the 29th Day of March next, upon the Premiſes, in ſaid Tiverton.—The Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock, A. M. and to be continued by Adjournment if need be, from Time to Time, till the whole be ſold, or ſo much as will ſatisfy the Claims againſt ſaid Eſtate, by

JAMES DURFEE, *Adminiſtrator.*

Tiverton Dec. 16 1793

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the Widow REBECCA BURRINGTON, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to the Subſcriber; and thoſe Perſons who have any juſt Demands upon ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to exhibit their Claims, within Six Months from this Date, or they will be excluded.

HENRY WIGHT, *Adminiſtrator.*

Briſtol, Dec. 31, 1793

RHODE-ISLAND DISTRICT.

BY Virtue of a Warrant, to me directed, from the Special Diſtrict Court of Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict, holden in Newport, in ſaid Diſtrict, on the 24th Day of December, 1793. there will be expoſed for Sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the higheſt Bidder, at the Public Houſe kept by STEPHEN WARDWELL, in Briſtol, within ſaid Diſtrict, on Thurſday, the ſixteenth Day of January next, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon,

The Schooner HANNAH,

Of about Forty-eight and Two-thirds Tons Burthen, with her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, now lying at *Bours* and *Wardwell's* Wharf, in ſaid Briſtol.

Dated at Newport, *this Twenty fifth Day of* December, *One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-three.*

JABEZ CHAMPLIN, *Deputy Marſhal (Rhode Iſland Diſtrict.*

DISTRICT OF RHODE-ISLAND, *to wit:*

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the Twenty-third Day of December, in the Eighteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, JOHN GARDNER LADD, of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, *to wit:* "The POEMS of AROUET."—And, alſo, hath depoſited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, *to wit:* "An ESSAY, on Primitive, Latent, and Regenerated LIGHT," by Dr. JOSEPH E. LADD—in Conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States, entituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies; during the Times therein mentioned."

EDMUND T. ELLERY, *Clerk of the Diſtrict Court of Rhode Iſland.*

A true Copy of Record:
Atteſt, EDMUND T. ELLERY.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST OFFICE,

AN Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

He has juſt received, and has for SALE,

The celebrated Dr. MOORE's late Journal in France.

The Rhode-Iſland ALMANACK, For the YEAR 1794.—By ELISHA THORNTON, And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE, For SINGING-SCHOOLS.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS, for Rooms.—An Aſſortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's furr'd GLOVES, &c.—New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT PETRE, and NUTMEGS.——An Aſſortment of IRON hollow WARE, conſiſting of Cart and Waggon BOXES—Tea Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spiders, Dogs, Biſons, Pots, Kettles, &c.

Alſo for SALE,

TICKETS in the Stonington-Point LOTTERY, which will *poſitively* commence Drawing on Monday the 15th Day of January next.

Joſeph Mumford,

NEAR THE RED-MARKET,

Makes and Sells, as cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union,

Sheet-Iron Stove Pipe---Convenient Sheet-Iron Stoves for Shops or Veſſels Cabins—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans—and Tin Ware of all Kinds, by Wholeſale and Retail.

HE HAS LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

A Quantity of Sheet Iron and Tin Stove-Pipe ready made—Sheet Iron—Iron Wire of all Sizes by the Pound or Yard—Scale-Beams and Scales of all Sizes—Braſs Scales—Glaſs Lamps—and excellent Snuff by the Dozen or Pound.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He gives Caſh for Old Pewter, Lead, Braſs, and Copper.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Perſons who have Accounts or Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances ſhould be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY, }
ELVIN HANDY, }
WILLIAM HANDY, } Executors
THOMAS HANDY, }
STEPHEN DEBLOIS }

Newport Auguſt 5 1793

All Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of Mr. NATHANIEL BIRD, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them in for Adjuſtment; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are hereby notified to diſcharge their reſpective Balances to HANNAH BIRD, *Executrix.*